

that the species is perfectly new, and that its structural peculiarities warrant its being regarded as the type of a hitherto unknown genus.

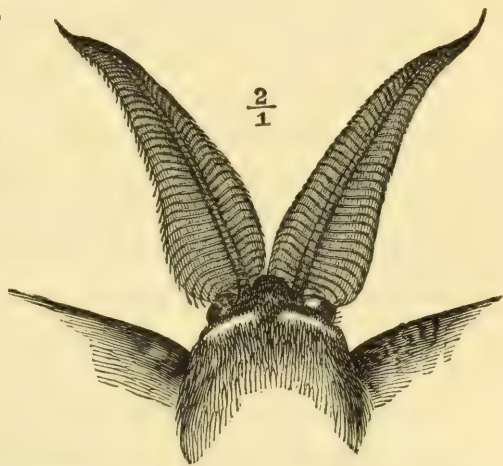
PYRAMOCERA, gen. nov.

Lymantriæ affine, costa autem alarum anticarum longiore, antennis longioribus, ad basin latioribus, gradatim ad apicem pyramidatis, pectinibus longissimis cirratis: corpus alæque subtus lanugineæ. Gen. typ. *P. fuliginea*.

PYRAMOCERA FULIGINEA, sp. n.

♂. Wings above smoky brown; primaries with a cuneiform white patch enclosing two black spots within the outer half of the discoidal cell; fringe spotted here and there with pale buff: thorax smoky brown; sides of stamen of antennæ and collar carmine, remainder of antennæ brown internally and testaceous externally; abdomen carmine, with a dorsal series of blackish spots; centre of anal tuft black. Wings below smoky brown, with the fringe as above: primaries with a spot on the costa and an indistinct interno-median streak pale yellowish; base of costa orange: secondaries with a whitish spot before the middle of the costa: body below black, an orange spot in front of each antenna; the palpi, legs, and venter banded with orange; collar carmine; femora carmine in front. Expanse of wings 3 inches 3 lines.

Fianarantsoa. Type in Brit. Mus.



Head and antennæ. Twice nat. size.

Notice of Crustaceans collected by P. Geddes, Esq., at Vera Cruz.
By EDWARD J. MIERS, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

[Read April 1, 1880.]

MR. P. GEDDES has kindly presented to the collection of the British Museum a few Crustaceans collected by him at Vera Cruz on the eastern coast of Mexico, which appear worthy of a notice in the Society's Journal. They include:—(1) a female

and immature male of a species of *Panopeus*, which at present can scarcely be determined with certainty; (2) three small examples of *Pachygrapsus socius*, Stimpson, which is very probably merely a variety of *P. transversus*, as it is distinguished only by the absence of the dark patch on the immobile finger, which is always present in the typical *transversus*; (3) a series of females of a species of *Pinnotheres*, which I identify, although with some hesitation, with *P. angelicus*, Lockington, and of which the following is a description:—

PINNOTHERES ANGELICUS.

P. angelicus, Lockington, P. Cal. Ac. Sci. vii. p. 154 (1876).

Carapace convex, smooth, shining, and naked, of a somewhat quadrate form, with rounded angles, the lateral portions of the cervical suture defining the gastric region usually distinct. Front rather broad, rounded or subtruncated anteriorly; its antero-lateral angles are prominent and dentiform. Merus joint of the outer maxillipedes robust, with the outer margin regularly convex; the inner margin with a bluntly rounded angle near the distal extremity; carpus and propodus thick and robust, the latter rounded and ciliated at its distal end; dactyl very slender, styli-form (not at all spatulate), and about reaching to the extremity of the propodus. Anterior legs (in the female) slender, smooth, and unarmed; propodus enlarging slightly to its distal end; dactyl a little shorter than the superior margin of the propodus, and as long as the immobile finger; both meet along their inner margins when closed, and are clothed with a few hairs near the distal ends. The ambulatory legs are slender and naked, with the dactyli nearly straight; the penultimate joint of the first is not dilated distally, and the dactyl is very short; the dactyl of the second legs is nearly as long as the penultimate joint, that of the third and fourth pairs relatively a little shorter, the last-mentioned being thinly ciliated on its inferior margin.

Hab. Vera Cruz. (Several specimens, adult females with ova, were taken from oysters, but no males were observed.)

The specimens described by Mr. Lockington differ in having the sutures of the carapace wholly obsolete, and the dactyl of the anterior legs only half as long as the palm. If distinct, this species may be designated *P. Geddesi*. If it be not distinct, *P. angelicus* must be added to the rapidly increasing list of species occurring on both the eastern and western coasts of America; and *Pachygrapsus socius* has a similar distribution.

The specimens before me seem to be quite distinct from all the other American species of *Pinnotheres*. From *P. ostreum* they differ in the non-dilated penultimate joint of the first pair of ambulatory legs, and in the much shorter dactyli of the second ambulatory legs; from *P. maculatus* in the form of the carapace and the much shorter dactyli of the fifth ambulatory legs; from *P. Guérinii* and *P. hirtimanus*, M.-Edwards, both from Cuba, in the non-spatulate dactyl of the outer maxillipedes; and from the latter also in the non-ciliated inferior margins of the chelæ. *P. margarita*, Smith, from the Bay of Panama, is at once distinguished by its pubescent carapace and legs; *P. lithodomi*, Smith, from the same locality, by the form of the merus joint of the outer maxillipedes and the proportionate length of the dactyli of the ambulatory legs.

MOLLUSCA OF H.M.S. 'CHALLENGER' EXPEDITION.—Part V.
By the Rev. ROBERT BOOG WATSON, B.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., &c.

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[Read April 15, 1880.]

Families and Genera.

SOLENOCONCHIA, viz. *Siphodentalium honoluluense* (omitted).

TROCHIDÆ, viz. *Trochus* (omitted).

HETEROPHROSYNIDÆ*, viz. *Jeffreysia*.

LITORINIDÆ, viz. *Echinella*, *Lacuna*, and *Fossarus*.

CERITHIIDÆ, viz. *Cerithium*, *Litiopa*, and *Cerithiopsis*.

THIS group of shells includes some inadvertently omitted before, two families sparingly and unsatisfactorily represented, and a considerable number of Cerithiidæ. They are chiefly from shallow water, and need little remark. I may therefore take the opportunity to say a word regarding the identification of 'Challenger' specimens with known species, a work already embracing over six hundred species, and now nearly completed. This work of identification, with the labour of hunting up references, even though no such exhaustive citation of authors as is suitable for a monograph of a limited group has been attempted, has been a

* This formidable name of Clerk's is adopted here in preference to Gray's name of *Rissoellidæ*, in deference to the arguments of Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys, who assures me, 1st, that Clerk's name has priority (of which I am not quite convinced); and, 2nd, that *Rissoella*, Gray, was founded on *Pyramis glabrus* (sic), Brown, "which is evidently an *Odostomia*."